

General Information about NCHIP and Byrne Five Percent Set Aside Grants

Long-Term Federal Grants (excluding one-time award programs)

	Description	Program Objectives	Approximate schedule
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	<p>Federal Dept. of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) awards to states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. (Office of Financial Management (OFM) is designated Washington State recipient.)</p> <p>http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/welcome.html</p>	<p>To ensure that accurate records are available for use in law enforcement, including sex offender registry requirements, and to protect public safety and national security.</p> <p>To permit States to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ineligible firearm purchasers • persons ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly, or the disabled • persons subject to protection orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted of stalking and/or domestic violence • persons ineligible to be employed or hold licenses for specified positions • persons potentially presenting threats to public safety 	<p>Recently, BJS has released the announcement between February and April, allowing about six weeks before the application submittal deadline.</p> <p>Budget period begins October 1.</p>
<p>Edward L. Byrne Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne Formula Grant Program)</p> <p>Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside</p>	<p>Federal Dept of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) awards for use by states and units of local government to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. (Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) is designated state-level recipient)</p> <p>Of the total state-level award, five percent is "set aside" for improvement of criminal history records. (Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) is designated recipient of Five Percent Set Aside from CTED)</p> <p>http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/byrne.html</p>	<p>To improve the functioning of the criminal justice system—with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders—and enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the federal Controlled Substances Act.</p> <p>Five Percent Set-Aside funds are to be used for purpose area 15b: Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint information systems).</p>	<p>CTED's application to BJA is due 60 days after the President signs the Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act.</p> <p>OFM's proposal should be submitted to CTED by May 30 each year.</p> <p>Budget period begins July 1.</p>

General Information about NCHIP and Byrne Five Percent Set Aside Grants

State Administration

	State Administering Agency	Who May Apply	Allocation Decisions
NCHIP Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside	Office of Financial Management (OFM)	State and local entities	Made by OFM, based on CJIA Executive Committee recommendations

Historical Application Process and Selection Criteria for NCHIP and Byrne Five Percent Set Aside Grants

Information Available Through...	Proposal Requirements	Selection Criteria
<p>Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator</p> <p>Justice Information Network Coordinator</p> <p>Members of CJIA Executive Committee</p> <p>Federal websites</p>	<p>In addition to a one-page executive summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed description of activity and relation to federal grant priorities and state strategic planning objectives; Goals, benchmarks and performance measures; Detailed budget - including amounts for personnel, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, and contracted services; and Description of match activities and calculation of match requirement (NCHIP now requires 10% match, Byrne requires 25% match). 	<p>Based on compliance with federal grant guidelines and annual strategic planning decisions of the CJIA Executive Committee. Most recent planning effort conducted during winter of 2000-2001, yielding prioritized JIN Business Outcomes in May 2001 (no planning session held in 2002):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Felony Dispositions (incl. Electronic Dispositions - depends on #5) 2. PCN/SID/ Booking: State 3. PCN: Local 4. WSP JIN Infrastructure Support (i.e., NCIC 2000) 5. Felony Sentences (includes Judgment & Sentence) 6. Booking: Local (JBRS) 7. Arrest Dispositions 8. Protection Orders (tie) 8. SID/Booking: Federal (tie) (IAFIS) 10. Misdemeanor Dispositions/Sentences (follow-on phase to #1) 11. Warrants Issued 12. Offender Status 13. Traffic Citations 14. Terms and Conditions of Release (follow-on phase to #5) 15. Warrants Serviced 16. Incident Reports <p>These two business outcomes did not receive any votes at the time:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Civil Judgments (follow-on phase to Felony Dispositions - #1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mug Shots</p> <p>These efforts had secured funding at the time, and were not ranked:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Disposition Backlog Reduction</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Summary Offender Profile</p>

Any justice practitioner in the state will have complete, accurate and timely information about any suspect or offender. This information will include criminal history and current justice status, will come from data that have been entered only once, and will be available in a single computer session from automated statewide systems. These systems and the services they provide will be known as the Justice Information Network.

<p>Goal 1. Information about justice status will be complete and accurate. Complete and accurate data are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standardized - same for all users, to permit consistent interpretation and sharing; and• Identified – well labeled, to permit linking information from separate systems <p>Achievement of this goal relies upon electronic collection of identification, disposition, and custody data.</p> <p>JIN Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement an identification method known as the Process Control Number (PCN);• Electronic capture and transfer of fingerprints to the Washington State Patrol;• Increase the use of fingerprint identification for misdemeanor offenders; and• Establish data standards to ensure uniform interpretation of information. <p>Federally-funded projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCN implementation (1993 – 2000)• Livescan implementation (1998 – 2003?)• Data Standards and Architecture (1989 – present)• Electronic Judgment and Sentencing (2000 – present)• Electronic Disposition Transfer (2000 – present)	<p>Goal 2: Information about justice status will be timely. Timely information requires that we identify and minimize these aspects of delay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• technical – hardware and software design; and• non-technical – business practices. <p>Achievement of this goal relies upon electronic collection of identification, disposition, and custody data in real time.</p> <p>JIN Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase the use of electronic data transfer;• Implement the electronic capture of scanned fingerprint information;• Access to sources of justice information through a single application;• Apply the PCN to justice information systems; and• Electronic transfer of standardized and linked information from data entry points. <p>Federally-funded projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCN implementation (1993 – 2000)• Livescan implementation (1998 – 2003?)• Data Standards and Architecture (1989 – present)• Electronic Judgment and Sentencing (2000 – present)• Electronic Disposition Transfer (2000 – present)• Summary Offender Profile (2001 – present)
<p>Goal 3. Information about justice status will be entered only once. To reduce redundant entry of data and errors, transfer from non-electronic to electronic form only once.</p> <p>Achievement of this goal relies upon electronic exchange of standardized data according to data standards and architectural standards.</p> <p>JIN Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish data standards for uniform interpretation of data;• Electronic transfer of standardized data from entry points;• Employ PCN at initial point of data entry;• Local booking facilities the entry point for booking data;• County clerks the entry point for filed felony dispositions;• Single source of fingerprint based misdemeanor data; and• Single source of non-filed disposition data. <p>Federally-funded projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCN implementation (1993 – 2000)• Livescan implementation (1998 – 2003?)• Data Standards and Architecture (1989 – present)• Electronic Judgment and Sentencing (2000 – present)• Electronic Disposition Transfer (2000 – present)• Interfaces between livescan and WSP, locals and livescan, JBRS and locals.	<p>Goal 4: Information about justice status will be accessible to all practitioners in a single computer session method (called SingleSession in 1992; Summary Offender Profile from 1998 on).</p> <p>Achievement of this goal requires an agency-neutral application capable of accessing JIN agency databases in response to real-time requests from authorized users.</p> <p>JIN Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some form of single computer session access method will be available at all locations, and will be provided, according to security requirements, to all authorized justice practioners;• The specific means for providing single session access may vary between locations;• Telecommunication links for networking justice systems will be created, combined, or redefined to provide access in a single computer session. <p>Federally-funded projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summary Offender Profile (2001 – present)